THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

EMANCIPATION — EDUCATION — ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Vol. 1.—No. 44 One Dollar a Year SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917 Six Months 50c Whole No. 44



"PRIMP AND PRIME IT CAN'T EFFACE THE BLOODY STAIN

PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR WORKERS STRIKE

Thousands of Workers Are Joining the I.W.W; Class Solidarity in Action; Marine Transport Workers I.W.W. Refuse to Handle Pound of Sugar Till Strike is WON.

(Special wire to "Industrial Worker.")

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—All sugar refineries in the State of Pennsylvania, including those owned by Spreckles, MacCann and other sub-divisions of the Sugar Trust are out on strike. Thousands of these workers have in the last few days joined the I. W. W. Engineers, machinists, coopers, sack-sewers and every other kind of workers in all the sugar refineries are out. They are demanding an increase of five cents an hour. This is a real Industrial Union strike. The organized workers on the waterfront of Philadelphia refuse to handle one pound of sugar from any sugar factory till the men are granted their demand.

Funds are needed to carry on the struggle. They should be sent to 800 Parkway Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. F. DOREE,
WALTER T. NEF.

EVERETT NEWS AND CONDITIONS

By C. E. PAYNE.

Everett is not as slow as would appear from its acts of barbarism. Many European towns are preparing to make show places of their battle-scarred buildings after the war. Everett has battle-scarred buildings that are prominent show places even now while the class war is still raging. The City Dock is frequently visited by tourists, and one hears them make remarks about the fact that there are many bullet holes made from the inside of the buildings, in front of which the Verona lay on November 5th. There are none from the outside.

On the evening of the 2nd inst. a scab, who recently wore a deputy's star tanked up and went into a pool room where he started a rough house. The proprietor put him out, but his bottled courage needed expression. When he landed in the street, he saw a shingle weaver talking with two friends on the street corner, and without a word of warning he broke the shingle weaver's nose with a beer bottle. The shingle weaver had his hands in his pockets at the time and was not thinking of trouble, having never spoken to the scab. The next Monday the scab's case was called in the police court, but instead of being charged with first degree assault, of which he was clearly guilty, he was charged with "drunk and disorderly." The judge said: "in view of the fact that you have been in jail since Saturday, I will let you off with a fine of twenty-five dollars."

A prominent religious worker recently said of the city-hall gang, and particularly of the Police Court: "It surely seems that the devil has them, body and soul." A religious worker who will observe and think a little, ought to be in a position to know the characteristics of the courts.

Workers Do Not Constitute Juries.

The argument by the attorneys for the defense for a change of venue from Snohomish County, will come up on the 9th inst. It is a serious mistake to believe that there is a certainty of a fair trial in Everett. If you talk with the workers, four out of five will unhestitatingly say that the cases of the prosecution are framed up. But workers do not constitute juries in Washington.

To be drawn on a jury, a person must be a tax-payer of record, and also have voted at the last general election. Then if a worker or two is somehow drawn in the venire, the prosecuting attorney can easily throw them out with preemptory challenges. When it comes to trying these cases the prosecution will be in a position to see that none but conservative defenders of property rights shall be members of the trial jury.

To be in favor with the powers that be in Everett, one must be, not only a supportor of those powers, but must be also opposed to the I. W. W. in all ways. A man who has been employed in the County Engineer's office for some time, and who worked for the election of the present Board of Commissioners thru the last campaign, was foolhardy enough to attend a meeting in the I. W. W. Hall on the evening of the 4th inst. and the next morning was told that his services were no longer required.

The Everett Locals of the I. W. W. held an entertainment and smoker in their hall on the evening of the 3rd, which was well attended and highly enjoyed. The sheriff was among those present, and not the least interested in the exhibitions of sparring, having reserved a ringside seat.

Fellow Worker Dougherty, of Seattle, spoke in the hall on the evening of the 4th, on the "Open Shop," and had close attention for two hours. At the conclusion of his speech a collection of $10.23 was received for the Everett Defense.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO ALL FELLOW WORKERS WHO WERE ON THE "VERONA" OR "CALISTA," OR HAVE BEEN TOLD BY OUR ATTORNEY TO BE PRESENT AT TRIAL.

Every one of you is asked to report immediately to the Attorney for the Defense, Fred Moore, at Box 1878, Seattle, Wash., and to start right away for Seattle. Writing is not enough, **we want you here.** Don't think because the trial is not until March 5th, that you have plenty of time. You haven't! Moore wants you in Seattle right now. Your presence is necessary for the defense of the 74 boys in jail. Anyone acquainted with any fellow workers who were on the steamers is asked to show them this notice.

Secretaries will please read this notice at business meeting, post it in halls and otherwise bring it to the attention ofthe membership.

The Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee.

TWO EXCELLENT MEETINGS.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Two very successful Gurley Flynn meetings were held in Grays Harbor, one in Aberdeen and the other in Hoquiam. Fellow Worker Flynn got the people who attended her meetings for the Everett Defense thinking. She told them that as they had not been reading their class papers they had been having their minds poisoned with the lies and distortions of the capitalistic press. From the members taken in and the interest shown it is evident that they appreciate the truth of her remarks. On the way back from Hoquiam the workers got out the Little Red Revolutionist and began by singing "Solidarity Forever." Before the song was ended every one on the car was singing. There were a number of women on the car, and they put a remarkable amount of expression into the expressive song.

The collection at the Aberdeen meeting was $90.00 and at the Hoquiam meeting $86.00. There were expenditures of $23.30, leaving a balance of $152.70. The local here donated $23.30 which left a net receipt for the two meetings of $176.00.

The Finnish Workers here donated their band for the music in front of the hall and on the street. One would have thought that it was President Wilson or Hughes that was to speak. Of course, the workers here knew it was something more important to their dinnerplate.

Miss Flynn had for the workers a great message—the message of class solidarity and class action.—Press Committee.

Last summer when some members of the working-class were asked to join the I. W. W., they would say, they were getting theirs. Sure they're getting theirs. Everything comes to those who wait. That is, everything disagreeable.

THEIR MURDER PARTY.

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, a Portland attorney, representing the merchants of Portland, when speaking on Jan. 23rd before the Oregon Senate on the anti-picketing law, in the caurse of his remarks referred to the Everett tragedy of Bloody Sunday as "our little tea-party at Everett."

Mr. Hodson seemed very content with the deaths of the five workingmen in Everett and very proud of the results altho he himself was far from the scene of danger and probably will always be far from the scene of any danger.

Mr. Hodson might, however, remember that there have been other "tea-parties," such as that of Boston, on a memorable and historical occasion. And, in this connection, he might remember that, on that occasion, it **was the rebels who won out!**

The eminent and learned legal gentleman is allowing his desires to delude him if he imagines that the death of five workingmen will cause any holding back of the surge of the working class towards economic freedom. In fact, these bloody acts of the masters have served but to awaken the wage-slaves to a fuller realization of the urgent need of organization and action.

To Mr. Hodson and his like, all of life is just one long tea-party, enjoyed at the expense of the working-class. I think, however, that I can foresee the day when the tea- table is going to be upset and the ladies and gentlemen who grace it, are going to be under the unpleasant necessity of doing some real work in order to earn the right to enjoy their dainties.

Those who live on their incomes are living on the work done by others. They are economically parasitic. —Scott Nearing.

TWO WOMEN AND A SUCCESS.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Credit for a more than usually successful meeting for the defense of the fighters of the class-war now incarcerated at Everett should be about equally divided between Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the principal speaker and Dr. Marie Equi, who raised the hundred dollars rent for the Baker Theatre by subscription.

At the meeting, which occured Sunday, Feb. 4th, there were present over fifteen hundred of the workers of Portland. The meeting was addressed by Anton Johnson, Organizer of the Building Trades; Col. C. E. S. Wood, one of the best lawyers in Portland, and a radical writer of international reputation. Col. Wood treated the Everett case from the legal aspect of the case on which he was extremely fitted to speak.

During all the speeches, and especially during the speech of Fellow Worker Flynn, the audience listened with the closest attention, while the case of the boys in jail was emphatically presented.

Money talks, and the money of the audience showed where their sympathies lie on this matter. The two hundred dollars donated to carry on the fight is conclusive evidence that Portland workers realize that this is not the fight of a labor organization, but of all workers.

The I. W. W. boys in Portland have been doing everything they can to help in carrying on this fight thru the courts, and if the boys are convicted, Portland will be heard from in unhesitating actions. —James Rowan.

Labor is becoming more class conscious every day, and with it is developing the strength to wipe out class lines. —M. F.

To discern the future one must consider, not the enterprises of the great, but the confused movements of the laboring masses.

Funds are urgently needed for the defense of the Everett prisoners. Get action NOW! Use all methods and use them immediately. Send all funds to Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

SLAVERY WORKERS SUGAR INDUSTRY

By MEYER FRIEDKIN.

For a slave-driving layout that goes the Steel Trust one better you've got to give it to the Sugar Trust. They are both Steal Trusts! The Great Western Co., National Manufacturing Co., etc., are merely names under which this trust operates. This outfit controls the output of fourteen Colorado sugar factories and employs approximately ten thousand men during the one hundred and fifteen day campaign between the months of October and January.

During the campaign just ended, on account of shortage of slaves and minor strikes, the bosses were compelled to jack up wages from the usual seventeen and one-half to twenty cents an hour. Reports of small successful strikes of short duration at Longmont, Swink and Los Animos were sent in by members of the Agricultural Workers' Organization to Secretary Dailey at Denver.

"Chance for Kitty, Eh!"

Several features in connection with the universal twelve-hour working shift in this industry are worth while noting. First, it is most necessary that beet-sugar factories operate continuously thruout the campaign. A complete shut down or stalling of the machines for an hour or less means a loss of thousands of dollars to the boss. What a fine chance for Kitty! Eh, Wob? The non-stop performance is achieved thru working the men twelve hours; the workers eat their meals on the fly. The boss furnishes the men with coffee to keep them from dozing off. How kind of him! The pace of the job is set by the machines, with the men breaking their necks to keep pace with steam and electricity.

The atmosphere in which the men work was described by one of the workers as follows: "She is a rotten, heavy smell and hotter 'en hell!"

Three Campaigns and You'll Need It.

On top of this, the bosses use the bonus system as a bait to keep the workers on the job thruout the season. If you can stick 'er out for 115 days, y'er supposed to draw down —as a rule—a two-bit-a-day bonus. "I reckon that if you can stick 'er out for two campaigns, you are entitled to a burial plot for your last remains."

Grumble but Don't Organize.

There are in the United States eighty-four sugar factories employing 50,000 men. Over half of these factories are located in the states of Colorado, California, Michigan, Utah and Wisconsin. The twelve-hour trick is executed in all of these plants alike. Never does a day go by without a lot of grumbling about it. The men are very much disatisfied, particularly with the twelve-hour grind, but for the most part, they do not know what to do about it.

To the workers in this industry, I would like to put the question? "If beet-sugar factories must be operated twenty-four hours a day, why can't they work three shifts of eight hours each, instead of two shifts of twelve hours as it is now?

Would Take Up Slack.

The answer is plain: They can! But the Sugar Trust won't do it until you men on the job organize and make 'em. This line of action would place three men on the job to every two who are working now. It would mean, that instead of employing fifty thousand men, they would have to work seventy-five thousand. Twenty-five thousand would have to be recruited from the army of the unemployed, who, out of a job, make the job of the man on the job uncertain and lower wages thru competing with those on the job.

I believe that if the same amount of energy would be used to organize the workers in the sugar industry as was used in the harvest fields last season big results would follow.

If the I. W. W. is going to start the next sugar campaign with an effort to organize the Sugar-Trust slaves, it would be a wise move to prepare by printing thousands of handbills, calling attention to some of the abuses I have mentioned, and others from which the "Sugar tramps" suffer. Job delegates, using the same system which the agricultural workers have found so successful, would, thru circulating these bills and by job action, line up these workers who are "rotten ripe" for organization.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

By C. A. W.

The Northwest woods are full of sab-cats.
With long, keen claws and sharp teeth too,
They have one eye on the mills and forests,
The other one on Everett's kangaroo.

They're wise to the game the Lumber Trust's playing.
So they say to the beast: "You'd better go slow,
If you railroad our brothers for the crime of your gunmen—
Well, a drop for a drop, and a blow for a blow."

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
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W. D. Haywood .... General Sec'y-Treas.
Jos. J. Ettor .... General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
William Wiertola, F. H. Little, C. L. Lambert, Richard Brazier and Francis Miller.

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War—Who For?

THE papers of America, spokesmen of the patriots who do not fight, are filled with wars and rumors of war. They forecast that this nation will be at war with Germany within a short time. The United States has been, in all but a declaration of war, at war with Germany since the very inception of the European conflict. They have been supplying the Allies with guns, amunition, money, not because they loved the Allies, but for the very good reason that it paid. If they could have shipped their guns and amunition to Germany also, they would have been neutral, that is they would have helped both sides.

In fact, with the ruthlessness that is part of war, Germany has now found it necessary to blockade the Allies' ports against the murder machinery manufactured in the United States. This may not be right according to International Law, as it is perfectly natural those who stand to lose thru it will be able to show how absolutely wrong it is. What is unprofitable, is always wrong from the viewpoint of those for whom it is unprofitable.

We will, as usual, have given us thru the press that the United States is fighting for humanity, for progress, for civilization. Let us not lose sight of the real economic fact behind all the bunk that we must expect: When a stick of candy is taken from a kid, it cries. In the same way the American war babies are crying for their profits and the United States is consequently crying for blood.

Let us of the working-class remember that it is not our commerce that is being denied. They could torpedo every ship loaded with the murderous product of American steel plants and not sink one of our ships. We of the working-class own no ships, no commerce. It will be sufficient time for us to make a declaration of war against Germany when they come over to the United States and by bloody conquest take away from us the only property millions of us own—our overalls. If the Steel Trust has lost its candy we are perfectly willing that it should fight for it. Seeing that its last battle was against the workers on the Iron Range, and that it is not one of our friends, we are perfectly willing to have it fight Germany. We are not going to lose our heads over the jingoism of the press and end by having them shot off by Germans in France. The only think we workers of America have outside of overalls is our industrial slavery. If Kaiser Bill wants that, he does not need to invade the workers of America; we are perfectly willing to lose it.

If we must have war—and our masters say we must—let's have a logical war. A first preparation would be to move the recruiting agencies from between a coffee-and joint and a second-hand-clothing store, down where the workers congregate to in front of the offices of the jingo press. The appeal is made to us to fight for our homes. The editor's home is owned by a Jew; we are going to let the Jew fight for it. If the Jew loses and a German conquers it, we will pay rent to the German or move. We are asked to fight for our country on the plea that the Germans will take it away from us. A German who conquers the workers' country will discover that he has merely grasped an empty phrase. The workers of the World have no country. If the capitalists of America will give us the country we have built in the trials and toil of slavery, we will fight for our country. In other words, any time we fight for our country we will be damn sure that the country is going to be ours when we are thru fighting.

We do not love the military aristocracy of Germany. It makes our blood boil to think of Liebknecht incarcerated for four years in the gloomy prisons of Germany for standing for the brotherhood of labor; nor does our loathing decrease when we vision the gloomy cells of Folsom, the brick walls at San Antonio, the revolt-filled tanks at Everett. Between the military aristocracy of Germany and the industrial autocracy of America, there is for us no choice. If, as the capitalist press says, the Germans will combat the workers of America, to find our truest and best they will have to open the door of prison and penitentiary.

We of the workers' clan read of German atrocities—then we think of the murders of Virginia, the black hole at Ludlow, the carnage at Everett and decide we will fight against all masters irrespective of nationality, and for all workers.

We are not, however, adverse to the war. We are willing to have our government go to war, from President to dog-catcher. We are even willing to go lower in the scale that the dog-catcher or the dog, and let the army of the Commercial Club of Everett and their owners go into the thick of the struggle. We can spare all our bosses, big and little. We are willing to have all our policemen and judges and capitalistic writers go to war, with John D. Rockefeller Junior as chaplain. We, of the working-class of Washington, are willing to lay ex-Sheriff MacRae on the altar of your country. Fairbanks sent as his demonstrators the working twins of the more willing to make this great sacrifice to the profit lust of the American war babies. Meantime **the radical part of the working-class will remain at home and spank the babies.**

War will not be hell, it will be a glorious joke when the working-class refuse to fight for their slavery. Conscription! There is not a power in the world that can make the working-class fight if they refuse. That would but hasten the war on the war makers, a war for which the I. W. W. is already recruiting and mobilizing its forces. Let the capitalist fight wars for their interests! The working-class are fighting for theirs, and arrayed against us, we find the very interests that are now asking us to fight for them. Capitalists of America, we will fight against you, not for you!

Capitalists of America, recruit your gunmen, your scab herders, your officers who refuse workers even a box car in which to sleep, your judges always at the beck and call of your interests, your militia veterans of West Virginia, Rosevelt, Calumet and Hecla, and Ludlow! Mass the vast army with which you have been strangling Labor and placing the iron heel of your industrial despotism on the neck of the workers of America! Lead them to the battle fields of France or to Hell! Go with the blessings of the I. W. W. And come back—**never will be soon enough!**

How It Happened.

EVERYTHING disagreeable that happens to a boss or a scab in the United States is blamed on the I. W. W. We wish to explain recent occurences in the timber belt of Northern Minnesota to show that this is giving the I. W. W. too much credit.

An example of this is the mystery of the Coal Oil Mulligan, which according to recent reports, had the louse detectives at Bachus & Brooks' Camp, Forty Seven, baffled. Now the explanation of this is for the first time given the world. Our suspicions were naturally directed to John D. Rockefeller when a common ordinary well became an oil producer over night, as there is not in the world another so expert in the mixing of oil and stock market water as our only billionaire.

Really, John D.'s natural honesty is responsible for the mystery. On a trip thru Northern Minnesota, recently, there is evidence that John D. stopped at Camp No. 47 at Gemmell and filled his radiator out of the well. The man who made a billion dollars, "every cent of it honestly," would not steal even water. He paid for it in Standard Oil currency.

Another development of the strike is equally interesting and equally easy to explain. The I. W. W. demanded the cleaning up of the camps of Northern Minnesota. The accumulated filth of twenty years could not be destroyed without booming the soap business. A sharp competition arose as to which firm would get the enormous fortune to be made in Northern Minnesota, as the Minnesota War on filth promised to be, as profitable to the soap factories, as the war in Europe has been to the steel manufacturers.

All makers of soap make the same claims for their product. It was a time that called not alone for claims, but for demonstration of the truthfulness of the claims. Millionaire Fairbanks sent as his demonstators the working twins of the Gold Dust family. They came prepared to show the water softening properties of their famous product. A well! Gold dust! Happy thought, they would soften the water in the well! What stronger proof that Gold Dust could do the work? Where the twins fell down was thru lack of knowledge of scab phychology.

They did not know that filth was part of the life of the scab, that in order to feel natural they have to feel scratchey. The water specially prepared for cleaning them up they drank and used for cooking. Now we suppose Fairbanks will carry on the outside of his packages a statement that Gold Dust is the greatest of inside cleansers. The records prove that it did a remarkably good job at internal bathing.

Recently, if they used menus at the Bachus and Brooks camps, as proofs of John D.'s honesty and that the Gold Dust twins can do the work, they would read: Twin Brand coffee, petroleum hot cakes, Gold Dust Sow-belly. Beef a la soap and Rockerfeller fried spuds.

Class Tendencies the Key to History.

BUCKLE, the historian, said that "Real history is a history of tendencies and not of events."

One tendency of all industry under the present system is to concentrate wealth in a few hands and the creating of a vast concentrated despotism, for purposes of repression in the interests of the ruling few.

On the other hand there is a tendency towards taking wealth out of the hands of these few and placing the lands and the machinery, which only the masters own and only the workers use, into the hands of the workers.

This is the history of tendencies in the world today. All events occuring are the result of either one of these tendencies. All events, no matter how extraneous to these, on their surface, have a direct connection with either of these tendencies. The struggle of classes with tendencies according to what is good for them is the important part of the history of today. Events arising from these are but secondary and can only be properly understood when class tendencies are recognized.

The I. W. W. stands for better wages and conditions. But it stands for these as a means, not as an end. The end always held in view by every class-conscious worker is not better wages, but the overthrow of the wages system.

The International Paper Company at International Falls, Minn., and International Solidarity came into conflict some time ago. What happened? Ask Backus!

TWO-CENT DONATIONS.

The "Industrial Worker" wishes a clear, concise statement of the conditions and wages in every city in America. It wants a statement of all strikes, either by the I. W. W. or any other labor organization or by unorganized men. We would also like to have a statement of the conditions in every mining camp in America. This will not call for any fine writing, but it will require a digging for facts by the membership. Any member whose writing is reasonably legible can do this for the "Industrial Worker." It means a donation of a two-cent stamp and a certain amount of time. To the "Industrial Worker" it will mean the greatest news service of any labor paper in America.

In answer to this appeal we want the "Industrial-Worker" office to be flooded with facts in regard to labor conditions.

This is part of a plan we have had in view for months in regard to bettering the "Industrial Worker." We want 3,000 field or job correspondents. We want them right now!

Before January 1st, 1918, we want the "Industrial Worker" to speak to 80,000 members of our class in every issue. It can be done if we get the co-operation of all members of the I. W. W. Don't worry about George; he is going to send in news for the next issue! Will you?

The "Industrial Worker" is controlled by working stiffs; its policy is the policy of revolutionary workers. It expresses the thoughts of the workers, written by workers in the workers' language. We don't want it to be high brow. We know that it is the job which makes men revolutionary. We know society will not achieve industrial freedom thru the efforts of white-handed "intellectual," but by calloused-handed workers, who, knowing the job, can write for those on the job. We do not care what the parlor revolutionist thinks; we wish to know what you think, and the conditions of industry which dictate the thought.

Editors do not make news. The workers in industry are the makers of the only news we want, and we want it written by those who have made it. That is why we want you to be one of our army of correspondents.

Get on the "Industrial Worker's soap box. Already we have for you an audience greater than could be packed in any hall in America. Get busy and watch it grow! Yes, and while you are watching it grow get a sub-book.

PAY? WHY SURE!

We give you the opportunity of educating the workers into a scrap that is worth a fortune and a peck of fun in itself and finally—**Industrial Freedom.** The two-cent donation is not a donation. **It is an investment!** The boss will pay you a dollar per cent on it. Make the investment today!

HONEST IDIOCY.

(The S. F. Blast.)

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, is no doubt an honest and sincere man. He is also supposed to be an able man. He is the author of the La Follette Seamen's Act. What wonderful things were promised the poor seamen if Congress could only be induced to make it a law. It would incalculably raise the standard of the seamen as man and worker; it would emancipate him from the autocracy of the ship; it would make him an independent and self respecting human being, a free man.

Well, Furuseth spent the better part of his life in convincing Congress that it would be a good thing to have this law. Incidently also, thousands of dollars were spent from the funds of the union. At last the La Follette Seamen's Act became a law. And now comes Furuseth and complains that the law doesn't do the seamen any good at all. Why so, Andrew? Well, "this law is not being enforced," he says, "because the shipping interests have too much influence in Washington, and it is impossible to enforce the law."

It took our able Furuseth about twenty years to put this law on the statute books and now he admits it is impossible to enforce it. You poor simpleton! Did you really expect the ship magnates to enforce laws against their own interests? Have you lived fifty odd years and not found out that it is only the working boob who believes in enforcing laws against his own interests? Capitalists don't do that. Nor does the government, which is always the loyal servant of the capitalist.

It is men like Furuseth—honest and sincere idiots—who are the worst enemies of labor. They mislead the workers into believing that there is hope of bettering their condition by appealing to the lawmakers, instead of relying upon the invincible strength of their own economic power, backed by solidarity.

APPEAL FOR AID.

From all sections there come to the Industrial Worker demands for funds in the struggle against the masters. One member of the Italian Bakers' Union, Number 404 of Providence, R. I., Alberto Rottiglier, is now in the jails on a charge of attempted murder. His arrest is the outcome of a successful strike waged by this new local of the I. W. W. against one of the bakers of Providence. The union men who were picketing and the scabs got into one of those fights that are natural under capitalism. The Union men in the fight were naturally arrested by the police, while the scabs were not molested.

Workers are asked to aid in this defense; all funds should be sent to Giulio De Giorgis, the secretary of Local 404, at 15 Knight Street, Providence, R. I.

It will be of importance and advantage to Leon Rubio to communicate with C. Martinez, Box 39, Loomis, Cal.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE I. W. W.

The following, taken from a published report of the State Federation for the State of Washington, is a portion of the opening speech of President E. P. Marsh, dealing with the occurences at Everett:

"Again the law of physical force was in full working order and breeding the same brood of children, bitterness, contempt for constituted authority, retalliation, revenge. Think what you will of the I. W. W. and his doctrines, you cannot kill his beliefs with a club. That has never worked out yet and never will. He believed, zealously, wholeheartedly, in his philosophy, and he believed that if the constitution of the United States gave him anything—which he seriously doubted—it gave him the right to express that belief without let or hindrance. Those who would curb the freedom of expression of such men, totally misunderstood the psychology of the crusader, be he religious or economist.

"That the I. W. W. on board the Verona that came to Everett after the Beverly Park occurence "did not have the slightest intention of coming to Everett to attack life or property" was Marsh's expressed conviction.

"I am convinced in my own mind that these men had not the slightest intention of coming to Everett to attack life or property. If that were their intention, they would hardly have discussed their plans publicly, called in a reporter for the press and given him a story of their intentions. Criminals rarely warn their victims that they are about to rob and burn and kill. These men, I tell you, were industrial zealots and beatings and inhuman abuse fed the fires of martyrdom that consumed them. The Beverly Park beating made them deadly determined that, come what might, they would establish their right to spread their industrial gospel on the streets of Everett, or anywhere else. I doubt if any of them ever dreamed they would be met with armed resistance. The day set was Sunday, a day when men rested from their employment and the working people with their families were on the streets in large numbers. They calculated to come in force, march up the streets in broad daylight, and figured that the sympathy of the larger portion of the city's population would prevent physical attack upon their forces which they hitherto experienced. If there was an encounter, it would serve still more strongly to focus the eyes of the nation upon the struggle going on in Everett in the name of free speech and industrial freedom. It seems to me that this was their reasoning. That men would fall from a murderous gun fire, never entered their calculation. It is not surprising if a few men were armed. I venture to say that if you gather 250 men upon any occasion and in almost any city, line them up and search their persons, you will find as many small firearms upon their persons as these men are alleged to have had in their possession."

IN THE HARVEST FIELD.

B. JOHN E. NORDQUIST.

(Tune: "Down by the Old Mill Stream."

Wobblies, we are waiting,
For the harvest moon;
John Farmer, too, is waiting
To hear the thresher's tune.
The harvest stiffs are joining
The **One Big Union** grand,
We're organizing all the slaves
In "Freedom's Land."

Chorus:
Down in the harvest field
There's where first we met;
Old John Farmer's field
We can ne'er forget.
Oh how we sabbed that Jake,
And made the Scissors shake.
We raised our pay,
Four bucks a day
In the old wheat field.

This year we'll hang together
And break the Scissor's dream;
In fair or dirty weather,
We'll make John Farmer scream.
We'll ride in Pullman coaches
And eat in dining cars!
We'll chase those dam'd cockroaches
From HELL to MARS!

They say they'll use the gunman
To fight the harvest boys;
But that will prove a bum plan
To crush our union's noise!
We'll fool the politicians
And organize the slaves;
We'll be our own physicians,
GOD HELP THOSE KNAVES!

TO MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS.

A conference of the workers on the Great Lakes, employed as dock workers, seamen, marine firemen, cooks and stewards, and others engaged in marine transportation, will be called in Cleveland, Ohio, at 226 Champlain Avenue, March 25th, 1917, at 9:00 p. m.

This conference will be held with the purpose of outlining plans for perfecting our organization on the Great Lakes this coming season. Permanent officers will also be elected.

All members of the organization, who intend to work on the Great Lakes this coming summer, are requested to line up in advance of this date and then be at the conference. Let's make the Marine Transport Workers' Union, No. 200, the real power on the Great Lakes this summer.

CLARENCE EDWARDS, Sec'y-Treas.

Harry Brockway is asked to correspond with Mrs. E. Brockway, 98 Meachem Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan.

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CONCERTED ACTION NEEDED!

The skill formerly required in construction work is now largely eliminated by the introduction of machinery. The skilled mechanic who formerly completed a product from start to finish now finds himself become largely a common laborer doing but one thing in the course of construction work. Also he finds that there are certain seasons when he may be employed in one line of construction, but at other seasons must remain idle or work in other lines, tho he may still be employed in some form of construction.

It is this fact in modern industry which has thrown us largely into the unorganized groups of workers. It would be manifestly impossible for each workman to be a member of all the different unions that would represent the different kinds of work he might do in construction. It is this fact which has also caused the more militant of the unorganized to look about for some form of organization that would represent their interests at all times and places.

For the purpose of forming an efficient organization on construction work, the Seattle Construction Workers Local 382 asks the construction workers of the west to meet in Seattle on March 1st to assist in outlining a plan of organization that will bring results for the workers on the jobs.

Job organization is proving effective in improving conditions and educating the workers in other lines, and right organization of the construction workers should prove equally effective on construction work.

There are many jobs of construction work that will be under way the coming summer, and the I. W. W. should prepare to take job control. To do this we must prepare at once. All construction workers should take an interest in this organization work. The Seattle locals would like to have suggestions from all construction workers on methods of organizing, and all suggestions received will stand as motions for discussion before the conference.

Also, all locals interested are asked to send delegates, while construction workers not members direct of any Construction Workers local will be given seats in the conference on the same basis as delegates. All interested are asked to write to Charles E. Berger, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

Come on, fellow workers, the construction work is a large industry; let us tackle the organization of it with the true I. W. W. methods and make it a success.

FLYNN MEETING SUCCESS.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 5th.—At the Moose Hall at Tacoma on Tuesday, January 30, the largest audience ever assembled in the City of Destiny to hear a labor speaker greeted Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Charles Ashleigh as chairman opened the meeting with a short, clear and incisive account of the events leading to the Workers' holocaust at Everett on the first Sunday in November. "Hold the Fort" was then sung by the "Angel choir" after which Fellow Worker Ashleigh introduced Adam Barth of the Socialist Party. This speaker showed Everett's crime as the climax not alone of a number of outrages in Everett but also as part of the struggle of a class of exploiters against a class of exploited. He referred to Haymarket, the Pittsburg strike, Lawrence, Ludlow, Bayonne, and other events resulting from the same economic cause as Everett. He showed that these were a long series of attacks made by the masterclass on workers who dared to challenge their power thru raising their voices against oppression as evidences of the venomous hatred, the murderous hostility towards the workers displayed by the unholy trinity: The Economic Masters, the Political State and the Prostituted Press.

"We may differ in our ideas of organization and on question of tactics, but we stand together and show a united front in Labor's fight for the right to freely assemble and express itself," ended this speaker.

Fellow Worker Flynn was then introduced, and after exhorting the workers to line up solidly and by word and deed show the masters that the workers could not be railroaded to the penitentiary on false charges while the real murderers go free she ended with an appeal for financial assistance which brought a response of over one hundred dollars.

—Darnley.

QUESTIONS.

Fellow Workers in the A. F. of L., forget for a moment your labor leaders and look squarely at the labor problem long enough to ask yourselves this question:

Does your boss want an united army of working people to deal with, or do they want the workers divided into crafts?

Then must follow the questions:

Is it not true that they prefer to have you divided into little crafts, to make contracts with you in crafts, to lock you our in crafts, to whip you to a finish in crafts? Can't you see that craft organization helps the boss? Will you ever learn that you will always be whipped into submission by the boss in crafts, as they are organized on the basis of their class interest. So long as you are divided into small armies of labor instead of being organized on the basis of your common class interests you must lose.

Always satisfy yourself as to what your boss wants and then decide whether what the boss wants is best for you?

—Alexander.

There is mail at the San Point Branch A. W. O. for the following fellow workers: J. Grant, C. A. Vost, L. J. McGraw, C. Edwards, John Murphy, J. P. Quist.

BULLETIN SHOWS PROGRESS.

The new district of the Agricultural Workers' Organization at Spokane is to issue weekly bulletins of the activity in that district. Don Sheridan in the introduction says he wants co-operation in making it newsy. He has already done so to a remarkable extent.

Below we give a few condensed news items from this report:

During the last eleven days of the month of January Spokane and its branches added over 380 new members and sold 1,800 due stamps. They also disposed of an enormous quantity of literature to workers willing and anxious to read and understand the message of revolutionary industrial unionism.

The Everett assessment stamps are selling well. Many members are taking six, eight or ten each. While we do not expect that every member can do so well we do expect that every member will have at least one of these stamps in his books as a concrete expression of solidarity with the boys in the jails at Everett.

Fellow-Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has been engaged to talk in Spokane and at all the branches for the Everett Defense; following are her dates: North Yakima, Feb. 5th; Sandpoint, Feb. 7th; Bonners Ferrey, Feb. 8th; Missoula, Feb. 10th; Spokane, Feb. 11th; St. Maries was booked for the 9th, but it was found impossible to make train connections for that date, so steps are being taken to give the Maries a later date. Members are requested to boost these meetings far and wide. Fellow-Worker Flynn is without doubt one of the greatest orators of the labor movement, and none should fail to hear her.

Fellow Worker J. I. Turner reports excellent progress from Montana, where he has opened a hall in Missoula; the address is: 133 West Front St. All members passing thru Missoula are requested to pay the hall a visit. They will receive a warm welcome.

A very successful social and dance for the benefit of the Everett Defense was pulled off in theFinnish Hall in Spokane last Thursday. About 70 dollars was realized, and the meeting was a success both from a social and financial standpoint. We expect to make this a weekly event.

DRAMATIC, REALISTIC, EDUCATIONAL.

(Special to the "Industrial Worker.")

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Practice for the Great I. W. W. Pageant has been begun in the I. W. W. hall here.

Already there is talk of repeating the performance in Oakland. Those belonging in Oakland are, however, warned that they should not wait in the hope of seeing the performance there. There are a number of obstacles in the way, including the amount of time that the actors in the principal roles are able to devote to this. It is almost impossible to ask men who depend upon work to give another part of their lives to this affair.

There is no doubt that a great spectacle will be shown. The German House, where the pageant is to be presented, has one of the best stages in San Francisco. It is equipped with everything necessary for lighting to get the best possible effect.

There never has been a greater or more thrilling performance. No union man should miss this performance as apart from the dramatic excellencies, it will be one of the greatest educational events ever undertaken by organized workers. It will realistically show what the bosses are prepared to do and how the workers can offset their aims.

—Press Committee.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

It is nice to be thanked, even for doing our duty. When a member of the I. W. W. defends any fighter for the working-class he is defending himself. In the motto of the I. W. W.: "An injury to one is an injury to all," is one of the greatest strengths of the movement.

The following letter of thanks to the membership shows a realization that our motto is not a matter of philosophy, but of action:

"Jan. 28th, 1917.

"We wish to thank all fellow workers for the support and aid, financial and otherwise, towards the defense of our case, wherein we were charged by the state of South Dakota for the shooting of the marshall at Andover on July 29th.

"We proved by the witnesses for the state that we were not the men described by them, and by our own witnesses that we were not there—could not have been there—at the time the killing took place.

"After doing five months on their frame-up charge of murder, we were acquitted last night, at 8 o'clock by an unanimous verdict of "Not guilty."

"We were ably represented by Attorney L. T. Van Slyke.

"We are back in the fight once more with a determination to fight harder than ever for better conditions for our class.

"Signed,
A. C. MACNEELY,
CHAS. WETMORE."

Will Dave Young send in his credentials and supplies taken out at Sacramento, Cal., on August 30th, 1916. Credentials were issued by Fellow Worker C. L. Lambert as Number 570, and he was acting as delegate of Local 400. He had not written since taking out the same. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts is asked to notify me. This must be done, in order to conform with the present plans of the A. W. O.

H. C. EVANS,
Box 1087, Sacramento, Cal.

POLITICAL SOCIALISM.

Political Socialism attracts the average person who believes that conditions are not what they should be, because it offers a seemingly easy way out of their difficulties.

I base my argument upon the fact that the average person follows the lines of least resistance in practically all channels of their existence. It follows as a logical collorary that these same persons will follow along these same lines in their endeavor to change industrial conditions. Now, politics offers an easy solution for the problem of wage slavery. Political action does not mean fierce resistance to oppression of union strikes, or demand self sacrifices on the part of its adherents. Quite the contrary, in fact, your easy-going socialist abhors violent uprisings, except in historical retrospect. He generally depreciates any effort on the part of the workers to free themselves by means of organized industrial effort.

How easy it is to place a piece of paper in the ballot box and—well, George does the rest! In fact he does it so well, that the deluded voter is in the same fix afterwards that he was before. But—he got his representative in and waits till the whole country is captured.

Industrial unionism means expended effort; it means being willing to make sacrifices; it means a live interest in his union by the workers. It the political socialist willing to do that? No, certainly not! For one thing he has no union and his bourgeois mind abhors discomfort; mentally and physically, he won't "kick in."

Votes! How insane, how insipid is what the word implies; arm chairs, desks, ballot boxes, oily politicians, smooth speakers and last, but not least, the status quo.

Imagine it! The tremendous social and industrial upheaval; the overthrow of tyrannical oppression; the establishment of a practical and constructive foundation upon which is to be built and maintained the new order and a great deal more to be achieved by a pityful bit of paper. Well, if you think it can be done in that way, all right, but hasten your day of disillusionment.

The average person does not understand his relations to society and, sad to say, does not care. It is up to us to jar his brain with our propaganda; to show him the way out; to arrouse him to an understanding of his position in the social and industrial life, so that he will completely comprehend his relations to his fellow workers. It is our duty to warn the workers of roads that will lead them to nothing but despondency and slavery.

—F. J. S.

MRS. FORD AND MRS. SUHR REPORT.

Following is a report of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Suhr Relief Fund from January 1st to February 1st:

Receipts:

Chas. WcWhirt, Redding, Calif.	$ 1.25
Iva Shuster, New York, N. Y.	9.00
C. L. Showalter, Tacoma, Wash.	1.25
Jerome P. Lifman, Detroit, Mich.	2.60
G. A. Roberts, Fresno, Calif.	1.00
Forrest Edwards, Minneapolis, Minn.	4.75
Total	$ 19.75
Brought forward	768.72
Grand Total	$788.47

Expenses:

P. O. Box Rent	$ 1.50
Mrs. Ford	20.00
Mrs. Suhr	20.00
Total	$ 41.00
Brought forward	353.71
Grand total	$394.71
Receipts to date	$788.47
Expenses to date	395.21
Balance on hand	$393.26

A COMPARISON.

A beautiful mansion sitting grandly on top of a hill! Around it played fresh air and sunshine. I asked who the owner was. The answer was Mr. Grabber, the president of the Ketchem, Skinem and Robbem Corporation. He owned not alone this mansion; he owned also a big bunch of servants, horses and automobiles.

Walking back to my boarding house, the kind that workers patronize, I took a short cut by following the railroad. I saw eighteen or twenty men who were using the vacant stockyards to cook their food in old, cast-off, tin cans.

The comparison struck me! Up the hill were men and women who give the world nothing, who produce nothing but misery. They had an army of servants. In the stock yards were men who had given their lives to production, and who, having produced too much, were unemployed and forced to do without any of the too-much they had produced.

—J. A. Wagner.

Mr. Wage Worker, there is not use kicking about the high cost of living. Higher wages is the only remedy. All the air merchants who talk about a food embargo seem to forget that millions of workers went hungry during the panic of 1907, in spite of the fact that there was no exporting of food stuffs prompted by an European war.

—Phil Engle.

Fellow Worker Bill Goodman, formerly of Local 450, Coalinga, Cal., is asked to communicate with Fred Taylor, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

HOGS, LOGS AND KITTENS.

DULUTH, Minn.—The camps of the International, The Virginia & Rainey Lake and many others in this territory are feeling a great labor stringency. The I. W. W. is blamed, altho it is also the result of the reputation for terrible conditions that the bosses have made for this lumbering section.

Added to the loss of profits as the result of the wage-raising campaign of the I. W. W., the weather seems to be against the lumber hogs. There is a lack of snow; the most of the swamps are dried up and many of the roads are not iced. A few days of sunshine would force them to quit, as the roads are the foundation of sleigh hauling in this territory and when the roads are not in condition to haul over, the camps have to close, with the exception of the very few large outfits where they use steam instead of horses.

The wages run from $35 to $55 a month, which is double that paid last year. Even the most confirmed scissorbill, who has a glimmering of intelligence, knows the I. W. W. is responsible for the raise of wages.

The voice of the tom cat is heard in the land. Logs, in camps where the men are not properly treated, are cut a little under length and there is a lot of waste. In fact the I. W. W. in the camps, according to the bosses' statements, can cause more hell in a day than bosses can cure in a month.

—W. A. S.

"MIGHT" AND "STRONG."

A correspondent writes the "Industrial Worker": "Why not overthrow all laws by convincing them (the masters) that they are wrong."

The laws are right—that is good—for the masters. They are wrong—that is bad—for the workers. To ask the masters to voluntarily change laws that are beneficial to them would be the act of a fool—and the members of the I. W. W. are not fools. The masters ask the workers to uphold the laws which are bad for them—and the fools among the workers do uphold them.

The master's "right" is the worker's "wrong." The worker's "wrong" is the master's "right." Right and wrong are not nearly as important to the working-class as "might" and "strong."

WOBBLIEGRAMS.

In some of the New York restaurants they are charging a dime extra for a table seat. There are many workers who would be pleased to stand up if they only had a jitney.

* * *

According to certain definitions: a man, who, when asked to state what is a fair day's work, does not come below what the boss consider "fair," is called an "I Won't Work."

* * *

On the cultivation of the mind of the workers, depends the future of the human race.

* * *

Mr. Block: "Pray, take pity on me and raise my wages; I have a wife and six children to suport."

Boss: "My poor fellow, accept my heartfelt sympathy—so have I."

* * *

Scissorbills are wobblies in which the spark of manhood has not yet been blown into flame.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

The Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee has received the following letter, with a donation of $5, from the secretary of the local of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers at Ottawa, Ontario. This proves that the workers of Canada have not all forgotten the great class-struggle in the war fever.

Mr. Herbert Mahler,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Enclosed you will find a check for five dollars donated by the above local for the Everett Prisoners' Defense fund. We hope and trust that other locals will also come to your aid as we think it a good cause you are fighting for.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of above. Hoping that you get those poor fellows clear who are charged with murder, or of any other charge that is made against them, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
A. E. HOLTBY,
Secretary.

PORTENTOUS.

The lords of bread are greatly overwrought
For fighting men are coming in unsought.
Grim rebel chants are pulsing thru the night,
And Times' black cloud is giving place to light.

Are you prepared? If so fall in;
We sons of toil are out to win.

—Ray Markham.

J. B. Pennington, of Sauk, Wash., would like to communicate with his brother, who is thought to be ill in Phoenix, Ariz. Rebels are asked to give any information they can as to his present address.

Fellow Worker O'Connell, who was organizing at Aberdeen, S. D., in the Spring of 1916, is asked to communicate with Lloyd Thompson, General Delivery, San Jose, Cal.

Fellow Workers M. Lonsell, Card Number 232301; H. T. Tehursank, card Number 235443; Laurence Donovan, Card Number 248716; and J. W. Wilson, are asked to write J. R. Parker, 411 School Street, Augusta, Kansas.

PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.

This is issue No. 44.

Fellow Worker Don Sheridan, Secretary of the Spokane District of the Agricultural Workers' Organization, writes the editor apologizing for increasing bundle orders of the "Industrial Worker" every week. We will forgive all secretaries who do the same for making apologies. We can think of no more pleasant death than dying from overwork in raising the bundle orders on the mailing list of the *"Industrial Worker."*

The I. W. W. Press

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.
Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World. Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

"INDUSTRIAL WORKER"
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Printed every month, 35 cents a year, address: Box 7, Station P., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLIDARITY
English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)
Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)
Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year, 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)
Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletariat)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover Sta., Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)
Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"RABOCHAYA RECH"
(The Voice of Labor)
Russian. Weekly. 50 cents a year. Bundle rates 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

"A LUZ"
(Light)
Portuguese. Semi-Monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Bundles of 50 at 1 cent per copy. Address: 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass.

"ALLARM"
(Alarm)
Swedish Norwegian-Danish. 50 cents a year. Box 179 Minneapolis, Minn.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)
Polish. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 a year. 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION
"Direct Action" (English), Weekly, $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Australia.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND SEATTLE FRONT

At a meeting held on Friday, February 2, under the auspices of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union, Branch 1, the waterfront workers again evidenced their interest in industrial unionism by packing the I. W. W. Hall to full capacity.

Fellow Worker Doran, who has spoken to the waterfront workers on numerous occasions and who is well liked by them, was the speaker. Fellow Worker Doran delivered the goods with wit, logic and his chart of industrial unionism.

One reason for the more than usual attendance was the action taken at the last meeting of the Seattle I. L. A. held on February 1st, at which they voted any members holding the I. W. W. and I. L. A. card would have to give up one of the cards. This motion, intended as a check on the growth of the sentiment for Industrial Unionism among the I. L. A. membership, had an entirely different effect from that hoped for. Instead of any of the members who were carrying the two cards giving up their I. W. W. cards members who had no intention of joining the I. W. W. took sides with the I. W. W. and finally joined.

This hysterical action by the I. L. A., or rather by the conservative element of the I. L. A., was explained by Fellow Worker Doran, in answer to a question from the floor. He said that it was not worthy of undue attention as it can never amount to anything but a motion.

Fellow Worker Doran spoke also on the necessity of job organization and explained that industrial unionism is the only thing that will ever be able to get anything worth while for the workers.

The steady increase in membership is being maintained each week, in spite of the small amount of work on the waterfront. This is gratifying and we take this opportunity to thank those who by their boneheaded attempts to knock us are doing much in keeping interest alive in the minds of the workers, thereby saving us much expense and effort. We hope that they will keep up their average of one boneheaded play a week.

Helping the Undertakers.

The activity of the Shipping Masters has taken another turn during the last week. Efforts have been made lately to enlist a number of workers at one hundred dollars a month. The reports concerning this matter are not clear enough to permit of any intelligent analysis. It is safe to say however that should this plan be put into actual operation it will have a decided effect in increasing the discontent of workers who will be left out of the arrangement. This system can only mean one thing, the elimination of a certain amount of labor, also there are many other phases, one of them is, that the men taking jobs under these conditions have a good chance of taking a number of years off their lives, thru hard work and long hours. There is one redeeming feature, however, and that is that the undertaker's union (if there is one) will be benefited.

The early morning job seekers on the waterfront are quite numerous on these slack days and the Waterfront Employers Labor Despatch Office has taken on a nothing to do till tomorrow aspect. An ever increasing number of job seekers are haunting this place daily, and reports have it that the continual enforced idleness of these workers, (many of whom remained faithful to the employers during their hour of need) is beginning to have its effect. They are becoming discontented to a degree with present conditions.

The only persons in this place who looks like he might be satisfied is the fellow who skins the patrons of his card tables out of a tidy sum of money each day for the privilege of playing a game of freeze-out.

A busy shipping spell is looked for in the near future, and it is then that the workers who are desirous of joining the I. W. W. but who are now broke will start coming in at a more rapid pace. It is the duty of all members of the I. W. W., who works in the Marine Transportation Industry, to get on the job and help build up the Marine Transport Workers.

Organization Committee, Branch No. 1,
Industrial Union No. 700.

SHOULD START BANK ACCOUNT.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The boys down in this territory are having a hard time making that Spring stake.

The camps are about the same as to general conditions. A job to which I went for the Humptulips Logging Company will illustrate the things which a worker meets. I was informed that the stage hire was only one dollar and a half. When I got there, I was charged two. I went out to work in the cook house and had been told that blankets would be furnished to the men working in the cook house. They were, but—they charged three-fifty for them. Then there was a dollar a month for pills out of the forty a month they were paying. Snuff costs 10 cents a box and a pair of shoe laces costs twenty-five cents.

Jack Brown, one of the men working in the cook house, had coming to him, as the result of six days' work the price of two pair of shoe laces, less nine cents. Forty-one cents for six-days' work, and they ask why the workers do not save their money!

—Frank Reilly.

Will the fellow worker who wrote to this paper from Bisbee, Ariz., please communicate at once with L. S. Takle, Box 584, Mason City, Iowa.

NOTES, NEWS AND COMMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE

Work Around Redding.

REDDING, Cal.—There is going to be all kinds of work around Redding shortly. The Weed Lumber Company will open up about the eighth of February. The camps at Le Moyne will also be opened soon. At Hornbrook there is considerable dam work. The Northern Power Company will soon start their pole line.

There is not very much snow in the mountains and the spring activities will start earlier than usual. There is nearly a half million dollars worth of ditching to be done in this locality. The mines near here are also working full blast.

In preparation for a successful summer's organization the Redding Local wants a bunch of good delegates who will go on the job and get results for the workers and their organization.—George Looft, Secretary.

* * *

Need I. W. W. Educators.

VINCENT, Ore.—The George Palmer Lumber Company here have been short handed all winter. The board is poor and the workers have to sleep in bunk cars, thirty men in each car. They have to walk as much as two miles to the work. They are working on good ground and in small pine timber.

They have two skidders, two donkeys and a horse camp. Most of the men are inexperienced.

The wages are: Hook tender, $5; head rigger, $3.25; choker setters, firemen, wood bucks, $3.00; engineer, $3.50; signal boys, $2.75, and teamsters $3.00.

These camps need a number of I. W. W. educators so they will be fit for workers to come to.—Thos. Hiborn.

* * *

Making Rebels.

Put this alongside of the price of pork chops and it will become evident that the bosses are making I. W. W.s every day!

According to a Portland paper there was a strike on Friday last at the Oregon Bowling Alleys, as fourteen pin setters went on strike for better wages. Most of these men were married and were working ten and a half hours a day, seven days a week for ten dollars a week. Thirteen cents an hour! J. W. Blaney, the owner, is a member of the Commercial Club and when the I. W. W. started to organize the men he began preaching open shop.

* * *

Practice for Harvest.

E. W. King writes the Industrial Worker from Brawley that the lettuce season there is starting and that things will be good there for the next five months. He suggests that members going into the harvest, first go into the Imperial Valley and make a stake and practice on the farmers of that section the various types of goat-getting tactics that will be needed in Kansas and the Dakotas next harvest.

* * *

A Statement of Working-class Power.

In the editorial columns of the Tacoma Times of Feb. 2 is an article taken from a pamphlet written by G. T. Mejdell, of Christiania, Norway, in which appears the following:

"Backed by science and technique, Industrial Activity in all its modes and all its branches, developing and irradiating thru all the zones of the orb is now the sovereign of the world.

"That sovereign will not and cannot, when one day he becomes cognizant of the range of his puissance, suffer to be thwarted, insulted, twitted and worried with the quarrels of tribes and states or their bumptious freaks and frets."

Hasten the day when this sovereign shall thru the organization of the workers come into his own.

* * *

Strike Oil.

Fellow Worker Shorey, writing the editor of the "Industrial Worker" from Bemidji, says that things are happening and not by the will of Bachus & Brooks and in spite of the fact that there are two gunmen to each sleeping barn at their camps. Camp 47, in spite of the gunmen, or because of them, found their well was an oil producer. The cook made the discovery after trying to cook a coal-oil mulligan.

Fellow Worker Shorey evidently feels pessimistic toward life under the capitalist system as he ends his letter "wishing you many worries, tribulations, trials and cares." Like every I. W. W., he is not all pessimist, as he finishes, "and on top of all the final victory."

* * *

Go Via Imperial.

A press clipping says: I. W. W. members confined in the Imperial County Jail were scheduled for a ride today by automobile to Yuma, where they will be handed over to the tender mercies of the Arizona authorities and in turn moved to the outskirts of Yuma County on their passage eastward. They, according to the prearranged plan, will be shunted from county to county until they are out of the South West.

We would suggest that members wishing to go East go via Imperial. Automobiles are not bad riding in place of box cars!

Getting Results in Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 4th.—The I. W. W. is making great progress in the City of Roses and Doughnuts. The local here is having good meetings and new members are coming in every day. The fight is still on at the Northwestern Bakery. Only a few mission stiffs are patronizing the place and they make seven to ten trips there a day to make it look as if the coffee house was doing some business.

We have added to the list of unions here a Pin Setters union. The news boys are also starting to organize in the I. W. W. Preparations are being made to organize the laundry workers here also.—A. Bowman.

* * *

Scared of Education.

In a letter written to the "Industrial Worker," from Astoria, Fellow Worker James Rowan, says that the bosses are using every effort to fight against Gurley Flynn speaking there. The Chief and Sheriff have notified Dr. Rosenburg, from whom the hall was rented, that the meeting will not be allowed. They told him that he and the speaker will be arrested. The doctor, who is a Russian rebel, told them to go ahead.

* * *

We Never Forget.

In sending a money order of two dollars to the Industrial Worker, Mrs. Adelade Kossovski writes: "In your last issue of the Industrial Worker I read an account of a fellow worker injuring his hip while trying to escape from jail. I passed the worker along before I took the name and address, so I am sending you a $2 money order for him. Send it to him with my best wishes for his speedy recovery and release from the clutches of the Monster of Ignorance: "Lawanorder."

"Keep good cheer, workers in the jails. We never forget."

* * *

A Rebel's Burial.

SANDPOINT, Ida.—On Monday, February 5, occurred the burial of Fellow Worker Charles Coonley. "The Red Flag" and "Workers of the World Awaken" was sung by members of the I. W. W. as the body was lowered into the grave.—C. W. Heese.

* * *

The Sandpoint Branch of the Lumberworkers' Organization will move into larger quarters, to keep pace with the development of job organization.

* * *

A Good Trade.

Fellow Worker Jack Cherbo, in a letter received as the Worker goes to press, says: "Send us a few cats down to Imperial and we will send you a few shoes."

WORK AROUND GREAT FALLS.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—There are quite a few big construction jobs near Great Falls. There is a big dam being built at Rainbow, five miles from Great Falls. About two hundred and fifty men are employed. Wages are three dollars for an eight hour day, and three dollars and seventy-five cents for ten hours of night work. It is necessary to buy or bring your bed. They charge you three dollars and fifty cents for a poor straw mattress, and about double price for blankets. Board costs seventy-three cents a day and it is very poor. They have had one strike already on account of the poor food, but up to the present it has not been improved any. Good work can be done by an Italian organizer on this job.

Another dam is being constructed at Wolf Creek, about sixty miles from Great Falls; it is between Helena and Great Falls. Conditions and wages there are practically the same as at Rainbow. One good feature of this job is that they must get the main dam up before the spring floods occur, or most of the work already done will be wiped out.

In a few weeks, or as soon as the weather permits, the Grant Smith Company will do a large amount of construction work for the Great Northern, and at Great Falls a large machine shop is to be built. This work will be Force account. That is, be paid on a percentage of the money expended on this work.

Last year this firm had a job on which he agreed to not pay over $3.00 a day for 10 hours labor. He could not get men at this price, and, as a result on this contract he specifies that he will be permitted to pay the going wages. At present the wages around Great Falls is $3.50 for 8 hours. As the more expenditures Grant Smith has the greater the amount he will receive as his percentage, it is evident that if the workers organize on this job they can get good wages. About 400 men will be needed, and they will be shipped from Minneapolis and Spokane.

There is a labor union here in Great Falls, known as the Federal Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L. It recognizes the I. W. W. card on all jobs it controls.

NOTICE TO LOCALS!

The Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee has sent to every local of the I. W. W. two of the memorial art panels issued in commemoration of the death of the five fellow workers murdered by the master class in Everett on Nov. 5th. These pictures are beautifully executed in red and black by Morris Pass, and should be upon the wall of every local. The price is 25c each, and locals are asked to remit the amount if possible. It should be easy to sell one of them, if only one is required for the hall, Many locals and individuals have sold quite a number of these pictures, the profits of which go to the defense of the 74 boys in jail.

STRIKE, WIN AND STICK.

ASTORIA, Ore.—Fellow Workers William Ford, George White and three other I. W. W. members arrived here a few days ago to go to work on a bridge gang. They found the usual inhuman conditions. There were some seventy-five men on the job. They were quartered in stinking, delapidated box cars. There was not even hay in the bunks; no lights were provided; in each car there was one small stove at which eighteen men were expected to dry their wet clothing. There were no basins, soap or towels furnished.

In this section, the day it does not rain, does not exist at this time of the year. After working ten hours, the men are soaked to the hides. On getting home, there was nothing for them to do but tumble into their bunks, lie on the bare boards and sleep if they could. The air was thick with the stench of eighteen pairs of wet socks drying around the stove. The stifling atmosphere, the cold, the wet, and lack of bedding, made a combination that would break down the constitution of the toughest. When it was time to roll out in the morning, the men were in fitter condition for a hospital than for ten hours hard work on a bridge gang.

The I. W. W. got on the job; things began to happen!

The I. W. W. members agitated during the day; the crumbs and bed-bugs agitated during the night; the boss by means of hard work and the rotten conditions agitated night and day.

At noon of the fourth day, a strike was called. All quit with the exception of seven, who were perfectly satisfied that they did not deserve better conditions. Demands were drawn up and presented to the boss. They asked that not more than eight men be quartered in each car, and that there should be no discrimination against the strikers. There were also other demands made in regard to other conditions. Fellow Workers Ford and White were elected to see the boss. When the boss saw the demands, he asked: "Who in Hell are you?" "We are a committee representing the strikers." The boss went white around the gills. When he could talk, he granted the demands of the men.

Frightened that he might forget, Fellow Worker Ford went after the health inspector. The inspector, who happened to be a lady, came down to the camp and expressed horror at the conditions. She asked the boss how he expected men to work under those conditions. He put up a wail about being short of cars and ended: "Some of them would not work if I gave them good places." He has been given a week to clean up the place. Meantime, over two-thirds of the men quit, forced the boss to pay them cash on the spot and furnish passes to Portland. There was no quit to Fellow Workers Ford and White; they are still on the job and when the new gang arrives, they will find conditions vastly better than when these "pesky agitators" came on the job.

—Jas. Rowan.

REFUSE TO STARVE!

Even the Great Northern Railway is not immune to the strike fever which is generally developed when the I. W. W. gets on the job. It is curious what little things the workers will strike against. For example, in this instance they struck simply because there were no decent places to sleep, no decent wages and nothing to eat! Terrible what those I. W. W.'s will do among a bunch of workers under what the railroads call decent conditions.

But this is not the editor's story; Richard Tibbs, one of the "Peskies" tells the story and tells it well.

"On January 29th ten fellow workers and the writer shipped out of Seattle to the Cascade Tunnel to shovel snow. The wages were the glorious sum of eighteen and a half cents, out of which they would take $5.20 a week for board, if anyone could work and live for seven days without eating.

"Arriving at the camp we were shown to a bunkhouse. Thru some accident, a few of us were lucky enough to get matresses to sleep on; the most of us had to sleep on the bare boards.

"In the morning at breakfast, first we ran out of meat, then "there a'int no more bread," and then there was no more potatoes. As there were only these three articles and sugar, salt and pepper on the table, and as we could not make a meal of salt even if we put pepper on it, we went hungry. Of course hunger is a good apetizer, but that did not help any where there was nothing to eat. We stood it a day and a half and then we all decided to strike with the exception of three of the fifty-one men employed. We asked for something to eat and lots of it; we wanted 25 cents an hour, mattress in all bunks and fifty cents for overtime.

"It was treason to God, country and the Great Northern. The bosses were appalled that working stiffs should want so much and so insistantly. They refused the demands.

"A wire was sent to Seattle to picket the employment offices and all trains on the Great Northern. This was done so well that no men could be hired to take the striker's jobs. One of the extra gangs was moved in to take the strikers' places, but at least some of the bosses have learned that men will not submit to being starved to death, at least not when there are eleven I. W. W.'s in the gang."

In a personal letter to the editor Ted Fraser, writing from Duluth, says: "I have been working sixteen hours a day since coming here. I would not object to working twenty-four if I could stand it, and it was for the One Big Union."

"It would do you good to see the change in the lumberjacks the last few months. They have really become thinking, acting, fighting men. The bosses are having a hard time getting scabs. The jacks refuse to scab under any conditions."

STRIKE OFF AFTER PARTIAL VICTORY

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 1.—The strike against the lumber barons of Northern Minnesota has been called off. In order to have all members understand the good it has achieved the committee has prepared the following statement:

In calling off the strike there were a number of considerations. One of the principal of these is that we have gained a victory from the lumber barons. The first demand made by the strikers was for a minimum wage of forty dollars a month. This demand has been granted, as the bosses where the strike occurred are now paying forty-five dollars. This is the lowest wage paid by Bachus & Brooks, against whom the strike was started.

The second demand was for a nine-hour day. It cannot be said that this demand was granted, but the camps are working shorter hours than ever before and they are being given longer time for the noon day meal.

On the third demand we have scored a complete victory. The food in the camps has been improved one hundred per cent., and it is being served in a better way.

Camps Cleaned Up.

The fourth demand, the most important, for cleaner camps, has also been granted. Anyone who has worked in and around camps of any nature will realize the need of keeping them clean. Practically every camp in this territory has been thoroughly cleaned. There may be something back of this cleaning activity. The filthy condition of the camps before the strike was intolerable. The bosses have suffered a great loss of profit and they are undoubtedly trying to make conditions better with a view of holding their workers, as the strike had taught them a lesson. We do not consider it necessary to go further into the demands of the strikers. The most of them have been granted and conditions ave been bettered for workers in the lumber industry. Better still, the delegates that we hope will get busy in the woods will find the workers easier to line up, as they have seen what can be accomplished by organization. All efforts must be made to extend our organization so that the next clash with the lumber barons will deal them a blow from which they cannot recover.

It might be said by some that we should not have called off the strike. The strike was not called for the purpose of winning recognition from the bosses, but to better conditions for the workers in the camps and mills. This has been accomplished.

We hope that all men who worked in this industry will now get on the job and help us build up a more powerful organization. We know that members of the I. W. W. understand that long drawn out strikes are nothing but a drain on the organization. With this in view and the almost complete victory from the Lumber Trust we decided to call off the strike in Northern Minnesota after consulting the strikers themselves. In so doing we feel that every striker will go back with the determination of putting his shoulder to the wheel. If this is done we have no doubt the near future will see the lumberjacks and mill workers lined up in such a way that the final blow which will break the chains of slavery from their limbs will be dealt in the near future. This can and will be accomplished only under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Signed:
BENNIE WARSHAWSKY,
WALTER MURPHY.
DON ROLLE,
OSCAR AHO,
P. J. GORMAN,
ROBERT HILL,
Central Strike Committee.

"The Northwest Worker," published in Everett, and which has been doing great work in giving the real truth in connection with the crime of Everett, will celebrate its seventh aniversary on the evening of February 11th. The meeting will be held in the Forum, 1612 California St., and a good time is promised all who attend. A good program of speaking and music has been arranged.

BOOST POSTALS OF EVERETT VICTIMS.

The Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee still has a large stock of postal cards on hand illustrating the Everett Free Speech Fight.

The pictures are of our murdered fellow workers, the funeral and the death-masks, eight subjects in all. These post-cards should sell readily and are a good means of publicity thru the mails. The prices have been greatly reduced. Instead of the former price of ten cents each, they now cost 25c for a set of eight (one of each kind) or five cents apiece if less than eight is required. These cards sell well at the Flynn, and other defense meetings. All profits go for the Defense.

Also, the memorial panel in two colors is on sale at 25c.

DOING GOOD WORK.

The tour that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is undertaking under the auspices of the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee is proving a striking success. Last week, Fellow Worker Flynn has spoken in the following towns and has received the following collections for the defense. Tacoma, $100; Aberdeen, $90; Hoquiam, $86.50; Astoria, $50 and Portland, $200. Fellow Worker Flynn will return to Seattle by way of N. Yakima, St. Maries, Bonner's Ferry, Sand Point and Spokane.